



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

## NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF AGARICACEAE.

A. P. MORGAN.

## THE MELANOSPORAE. (Continued).

(Continued from page 255).

## VII. HYPHOLOMA FRIES, SYST. MYC. I, 1821.

*Pileus fleshy to submembranaceous, convex or campanulate then expanded; the veil marginal, woven into a web which adheres to the margin of the pileus. Stipe tubulous and stuffed or generally hollow, fragile to firm and tough, mostly fibrillose or scaly. Lamellae adnexed or adnate, the color at maturity becoming some shade of brown; spores brown or purple-brown.*

The species usually caespitose, growing upon and around old decaying stumps and trunks.

I. APPENDICULATAE. *Pileus submembranaceous, thin and fragile, hygrophanous; the surface glabrous, often rugulose, scarcely striatulate. Stipe fistulous, fragile, glabrous or silky fibrillose, nearly always white. Lamellae usually narrow and close or crowded.*

The species of this tribe are to be distinguished from those of *Psilocybe* chiefly by their caespitose habit and the more evident veil.

a. *Lamellae at first white or whitish.*

I. HYPHOLOMA APPENDICULATUM BULLIARD, HERB. FR. 1788. A. (*HYPHOLOMA*) SACCHARINOPHILUS PECK, 25 N. Y. REP. 1872.

Pileus submembranaceous, ovoid then convex and expanded, glabrous, hygrophanous, when dry rugose and somewhat atomate, at first brown becoming tawny or pale ochre; the flesh thin, fragile, concolorous. Stipe equal, fistulous, glabrous, white, pruiniate at the apex. Lamellae narrow, close adnexed, at first whitish then incarnate-brown; spores pellucid brown, elliptic, 6-8 x 3-4 mic.

Densely caespitose, growing on old stumps and trunks; New England to the Pacific Coast. Pileus 4-8 cm. in diameter; stipe 6-9 cm. long, 3-6 mm. thick.

2. HYPHOLOMA INCERTUM PECK, 29 N. Y. REP. 1876. HYPHOLOMA CUTIFRACTUM PECK, BULL. TORR. CLUB, 1895. STROPHARIA IRREGULARIS PECK, BULL. TORR. CLUB, 1900.

Pileus fleshy, convex or subcampanulate then expanded, often rugulose, hygrophanous, whitish with the center yellowish,

sometimes purplish-tinted around the margin; the flesh thin, fragile; the veil white, flocculent, fugacious. Stipe equal, fistulous, easily splitting, whitish, pruinose at the summit. Lamellae narrow, close, whitish then rosy-brown; spores purplish-brown, elliptic,  $7\text{-}8 \times 5$  mic.

Subcaespitose; growing on the ground around old stumps in dooryards, orchards, etc. New York westward to Kansas. Pileus 3-6 cm. in diameter; stipe 6-10 cm. high, 2-4 mm. thick.

3. *HYPHOLOMA ROYSTONIAE, GYMNOCHILUS ROYSTONIAE* EARLE, HONGOS CUBANOS, 1906.

Pileus fleshy, convex then expanded, obtuse, glabrous, somewhat reticulate and striatulate, hygrophanous, pallid tinged with purple, becoming whitish when dry; the flesh thin and fragile; the veil of whitish filaments soon disappearing. Stipe short, fistulous, glabrous, white, with a mycelioid base. Lamellae moderately broad, close, adnexed, at first pallid, at length purple-brown; spores elliptic,  $7\text{-}8 \times 4\text{-}5$  mic.

Subcaespitose, growing on rotten trunks of Roystonia; Cuba, Earle. Pileus 1-3 cm. in diameter; stipe 2 cm. long, 2 mm. thick.

4. *HYPHOLOMA MADEODISCUM* PECK, 38 N. Y.  
REP. 1884.

Pileus thin, convex becoming nearly plane, hygrophanous, when moist reddish brown, pale ochraceous when dry, the disk rugulose; the veil whitish, at first concealing the lamellae, at length depending in fragments from the margin of the pileus. Stipe tapering upward from a slightly thickened base, fistulous, white, somewhat silky. Lamellae close, slightly emarginate, at first whitish, becoming brown; spores brown, elliptic,  $9\text{-}10 \times 6$  mic.

Growing on decaying wood in wet places; New York, Peck. Pileus 3-5 cm. in diameter; stipe 5-7 cm. long, 4-6 mm. thick. "I have not seen the plant growing in tufts."

5. *HYPHOLOMA MUSAE, GYMNOCHILUS MUSAE* EARLE, HONGOS CUBANOS, 1906.

Pileus convex then expanded, silky, striatulate, hygrophanous, pale ochraceous tinged with purple-brown, becoming pallid or whitish when dry; the flesh thin, fragile, watery; the veil delicate, whitish, appendicular and evanescent. Stipe slender, fragile, hollow, white, glabrous, but with the apex slightly mealy and with a mycelioid base. Lamellae narrow, crowded, adnexed, at first whitish, becoming purple-brown; spores elliptic,  $6\text{-}8 \times 4\text{-}5$  mic.

Subcaespitose; growing on old leaves of *Musa*; Cuba, Earle. Pileus 1-3 cm. in diameter; stipe 3-6 cm. long, 2 mm. thick.

6. *HYPHOLOMA CAESPITOSA, GYMNOCHILUS CAESPIOTOS* EARLE, HONGOS CUBANOS, 1906.

Pileus fleshy, convex then expanded, glabrous, faintly striate, hygrophanous, at first cinnamon-brown, becoming pale gray, darker in the center; the flesh thin pallid; the veil white, appendicular and evanescent. Stipe long, rather stout, hollow, flocculose, white. Lamellae adnexed, at first of a dirty white color, becoming dark brown, spores elliptic, about  $7 \times 5$  mic.

Densely caespitose, forming large clumps at the foot of a trunk in a garden; Cuba, Earle. Pileus 3-5 cm. in diameter; stipe 6-12 cm. long, 4-6 mm. thick.

b. *Lamellae colored from the first.*

7. *HYPHOLOMA CORONATUM* FRIES, HYM. EUR. 1874; ICONES SEL. 134, *HYPHOLOMA SUBAQUILUM* BANNING, 44 N. Y. REP. 1890; *HYPHOLOMA CALIFORNICUM* EARLE, MYC. STUDIES, I, 1902.

Pileus submembranaceous, convex then explanate, obtuse, glabrous, hygrophanous, pale, umber, darker in the center and variegated with darker spots; the margin crowned by the dentiform appendiculate, white veil. Stipe slender, fistulous, smooth and glabrous, white. Lamellae narrow, crowned, adnate, carneo-purple or umber; spores umber, elliptic-oblong,  $5-6 \times 3-4$  mic.

Caespitose; growing at the base of trunks in woods; Pacific Coast Cat.; Maryland, Banning. Pileus 3-6 cm. in diameter; stipe 5-8 cm. long, 3-5 mm. thick.

8. *HYPHOLOMA MUTABILE, AGARICUS MUTABILIS*, FLORA DANICA, 774; *AGARICUS VIOLACEO-LAMELLATUS*, FLORE FRANCAISE II, 1805; *AGARICUS CANDOLLIANUS* FRIES, OBS. II. 1818.

Pileus somewhat fleshy, campanulate then convex and explanate, obtuse, glabrous, hygrophanous, at first brown, then becoming white with the center ochraceous, the flesh thin whitish. Stipe tapering upward from a slightly thickened base, fistulous, fragile, subfibrillose, white, the apex striate. Lamellae narrow, close, rounded behind, adnexed, at first violaceous then cinnamon-brown; spores brown, elliptic,  $8 \times 4$  mic.

Caespitose; growing on the ground in woods, New York west to Nebraska. Pileus 5-10 cm. in diameter; stipe 7-9 cm. long, 3-6 mm. thick. The distinguishing feature of the species is the violet color of the young lamellae.

9. HYPHOLOMA CAMPESTRE, GYMNOCHILUS CAMP-  
ESTRIS EARLE, HONGOS CUBANOS, 1906.

Pileus fleshy, fragile, campanulate then expanded, glabrous, hygrophanous, at first grayish brown, then argillaceous, darker in the center, becoming reticulate when dry and striatulate. Stipe fistulous, fragile, white, glabrous except at the summit where it is striate and floccose-pulverulent. Lamellae narrow, close, adnexed, at first grayish-brown, at length dark brown; spores elliptic,  $8-10 \times 5-6$  mic.

Gregarious; growing in grassy grounds; Cuba, *Earle*. Pileus 2-5 cm. in diameter; stipe 4-6 cm. long, 2-4 mm. thick. Much resembling *H. incertum*.

10. HYPHOLOMA ARTRIFOLIUM PECK, BULL. TORR. CLUB, 1896; SYLLOGE XIV, 152.

Pileus submembranaceous, convex or hemispheric then expanded, usually umbonate, radiately rugulose, hygrophanous, when wet wood-brown, when dry pale yellow or cream-color; the veil fugacious. Stipe slender, fistulous, fibrillose, pallid or cream-color. Lamellae rather distant, adnate, at first pale brown, at length dark brown or nearly black; spores dark brown, elliptic,  $10-11 \times 5$  mic.

Subcaespitose; growing among bushes; California, *Mc-Clatchie*. Pileus 3-5 cm. in diameter; stipe 3-6 cm. long, 3-6 mm. thick.

11. HYPHOLOMA HYDROPHILUM, SYLLOGE V, 1041; COOKE, ILLSTR. 605; BOLBITIUS HYDROPHILUS FRIES, HYM. EUR. 1874; AGARICUS HYDROPHILUS BULLIARD, HERB. FR. 1791.

Pileus submembranaceous, convex then expanded, subrepand, rugulose, hygrophanous, dark brown, becoming tawny when dry, the veil extremely fugacious, often none. Stipe fistulous, somewhat curved and often compressed, appressedly fibrillose, ferruginous, becoming pallid. Lamellae close, adnexed, ventricose, cinnamon brown; spores ferruginous,  $7-8 \times 3-4$  mic.

Densely caespitose; growing about the base of trunks; Michigan, *Kauffman*. Pileus 1-2 cm. in diameter; stipe 5-6 cm. long, 2-4 mm. thick.

II. FASCICULARIAE. *Pileus fleshy, rather tough, not hygrophanous; the surface smooth and glabrous, dry or slightly viscid, bright-colored. Stipe long, thick, tough, stuffed or hollow, usually fibrillose, bright-colored.*

a. *Pileus smooth and dry, not viscid.*

12. HYPHOLOMA FASICULARE, AGARICUS FASCICULARIS HUDSON, FLORA AUGL. 1778; WILLDENOW, FLORA BEROL. 1787; WITHERING, ARR. IV, 1796; HYPHOLOMA PAPILLATUM PATOUILARD, BULL. SOC. MYC. 1898.

Pileus fleshy, ovoid then campanulate and expanded, subumbonate; the flesh thin, yellow; the surface smooth and glabrous, yellow, fulvous in the center. Stipe slender, flexuous, fistulous, fibrillose, yellow within and without. Lamellae narrow, crowded, adnate, at first sulphur-yellow, becoming green; spores elliptic,  $6-7 \times 4$  mic.

Densely caespitose; growing on old stumps and about them on the ground. Probably common everywhere. Pileus 3-5 cm. in diameter; stipe 3-10 cm. or more in length, 2-4 mm. thick. Readily distinguished by its color, thinness and intensely bitter taste.

13. HYPHOLOMA LATERITIUM, AGARICUS LATERITIUS SCHAEFFER, INDEX, 1774; PERSOON, COMM. 1800; AGARICUS FASCICULARIS, VAR. 3, WITHERING, ARR. IV, 1796; AGARICUS SUBLATERITIUS FRIES, EPICRISIS, 1836; AGARICUS PERPLEXUS PECK, 23 N. Y. REP. 1870.

Pileus fleshy, convex then expanded, obtuse, discoid; the flesh rather thick, compact, white then yellowish; the surface smooth, becoming glabrous, tawny to brick-color, paler toward the margin. Stipe tapering downward, stuffed, fibrillose, ferruginous. Lamellae rather narrow, close, adnate, at first whitish, becoming sooty-ochraceous; spores purple-brown, elliptic,  $6-7 \times 3-4$  mic.

Subcaespitose; growing on and about old stumps; common everywhere. Pileus 6-10 cm. in diameter; stipe 8-12 cm. or more long, 6-10 mm. thick. A large and variable Agaric; the taste bitter.

14. HYPHOLOMA CAPNOIDES FRIES, OBS. II, 1818; ICONES, 133.

Pileus fleshy, convex then explanate, obtuse; the flesh thin, white; the surface dry, smooth and glabrous, yellowish to ochraceous; the veil white, appendiculate. Stipe equal, often curved and flexuous, fistulous, silky-smooth, pallid. Lamellae broad, rather close, adnate, gray-blue becoming purplish-brown; spores elliptic,  $7-8 \times 4-5$  mic.

Caespitose; growing on trunks of Pine in mountain woods, Pacific Coast Cat. Pileus 3-7 cm. in diameter; stipe 5-10 cm. long, 4-8 mm. thick. Odor and taste mild.

15. HYPHOLOMA EPIXANTHUM FRIES, EPICRISIS,  
1836; ICONES, 133.

Pileus fleshy, convex then explanate, somewhat gibbous; the flesh thin, yellowish; the surface smooth, slightly silky, at length glabrous, yellow or pallescent, commonly darker in the center; the veil white. Stipe nearly equal, hollow, floccose-fibrillose, whitish at the apex and pruinose, below dilute ferruginous or brownish. Lamellae broad, close, adnate, pale yellow, at length cinerascent; spores elliptic, 6-7 x 4 mic.

Subcaespitose; growing on old trunks, especially of Pine; Atlantic states to Pacific. Pileus 4-8 cm. in diameter; stipe 6-8 cm. long, 6-8 mm. thick. The lamellae never becoming purple or green.

## 16. HYPHOLOMA MARGINATUM, AGARICUS MARGINATUS PERSOON, OBS. MYC. I, 1796; AGARICUS DISPERSUS FRIES, EPICRISIS, 1836; ICONES, 133.

Pileus fleshy, campanulate then convex and expanded, not hygrophanous, the flesh thin, pallid; the surface honey-color to fulvous, smooth, but around the margin white-silky or scaly from the veil. Stipe slender, tough, stuffed then hollow, equal, straight, silky-fibrillose, brown-ferruginous, pallid above. Lamellae broad, close, adnate, pale straw-color, afterward nebulous; spores ovoid-oblong, 12-14 x 6 mic.

Commonly solitary; growing in Pine woods on trunks and on the ground; N. Carolina, *Curtis*; Pacific Coast Cat. Pileus 3-5 cm. in diameter; stipe 5-7 cm. long, 2-4 mm. thick.

*b. The surface of the pileus slightly viscid.*17. HYPHOLOMA RUGOCEPHALUM ATKINSON,  
MUSHROOMS, 1900.

Pileus fleshy, convex then expanded, broadly umbonate; the surface glabrous, radiately rugulose, slightly viscid, fulvous; the flesh thin, yellowish; veil marginal, lacerate. Stipe arising from a bulbous base, fistulous, smooth and glabrous, concolorous with the pileus; a slight annulus composed of a few threads of the veil remains upon the stipe. Lamellae rather broad, adnate, slightly sinuate, spotted with the black spores, lighter on the edge; spores purplish-black, minutely tuberculate, pointed at each end, 8-11 x 6-8 mic.

Subcaespitose; growing in damp places in woods; New York Atkinson. Pileus 6-10 cm. in diameter; stipe 8-12 cm. long, 6-10 mm. thick.

(To be continued.)